AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

J SBOADWAY THEATRE, Breadway-A New Way To BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-La Perouse -BEFER NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-DAUGHTER OF THE

SURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street -THIMBLE RIG WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Last Man-fir

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, Broadway-Marriad AMERICAN MUSBUM-Afternoon-Therese Evening-

WOOD'S MINSTRELS-Mechanics' Hall-472 Broadway BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Breadway-Buck-GRINESE ASSEMBLY ROOMS, 539 Broadway-Pano-

PERHAM'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 663 Broad New York, Saturday, May 26, 1855.

The News. We publish under the telegraphic head returns of the Virginia election. Mr. Wise has been chosen Governor by between five and ten thousand majori-There are, no doubt, many inacouracies in the figures which we give, but the despatch of our Washington correspondent may be regarded as reliable. It states that the Know Nothings give up the election. The betting men, too, give it up, which is pernaps the surest indication of the result of any that can be mentioned. Of the candidates for Congress, Milison, Caskie, Goode, Powell, Ketwell and Faulkner, all democrats, are reported elected. Wm. Smith, Know N thing, is elected in the Seventh district. Mr. Wise was in Washington yesterday, and in the evening a large crowd gathered about him, off-ring their congratulations upon his success. The contest has beau one of the bottest ever known in the Old Dominion, and it is evident that the Know Nothings have fallen far short of their estimates.

The steamship America, from Liverpool, arrived at Besten last evening. Her mails will reach New Yark this afternoon. We publish under the telegraphic head some additional intelligence that will be found interesting. If we may judge from a description of the feeling exhibited at a public meeting held in London, the people of England have entered upon a course of agitation with reference to reforms in the administrative departments of the government which will arouse the empire throughout its length and breadth.

Recent intelligence from Mexico states that the ecmmercial relations between that country and the United States are in a very unsatisfactory condision, and that our Minister, Gen. Gadeden, had presented strong remonstrances and protests against the frequent authorized violations of treaty stipula

Our Havana correspondent, writing on May 15 announces the arrival there of the United States steamer Fulton, with despatches for Commodore McCauley. As that gentleman was absent, the of fleers of the Fulton took in ten thousand segars. and steamed away for Key West, where, it is reported, the entire Gulf squadron-nine vesselswill rendezyous, and then return to Cuba in force. Expecting this, it is said, was what induced Concha to visit the provinces, so that if our Commodore shou'd come during his absence, he must wait the leisure of his Excellency. The blockade will soon be raised, and the volunteers disbanded. A fair trade was doing in augurs.

The news from South America, which we have commarized, is important and of interest. The Chilian republic ap, ears to be progressing in the way of peace and prosperity. In Bolivia the Electoral College had been convoked to proceed to the choice of a President. In Peru, a Constituent Assembly was to be elected for the purpose of framing to be elected. The arrival of General Flores, ex-President of Ecuador, at Lima, had given the Emadoriang much offence and unessiness, and they had broken off diplematic relations with Peru. Ex President Echipique, of the latter republic, is invited to return thitber and take his trial for the political offences charged against him; but we pre sume he will continue to prefer his comfortable querters in New York to his chances in Peru. There is nothing definite or important with regard to the war between Brazil and Paraguay. President Obanco, of New Granads, has been convicted by the Sanate of the political off mees charge ed sgainst him, and has been sentenced to a deprivation of office. His secretaries of war and of government have been acquitted.

News from the city of Mexico had been received at Havana, but it is not so late as that previously pub ished here.

The State Department at Washington has received information that the Viceroy of Egypt bas adopted the project to cut through the Isthmus of Suez, and to constitute a universal company for the performance of the work, in which capitalists of all nations may take part. The proposed canal will sharten the commercial highway from New York to the Indian ocean 2 439 leagues.

A full report of the testimony for the defence, in the case of Lyman Cole, on trial in the Court of General Sessions, charged with forgery on the Chomicsl and Continental banks, is published in to day's paper. Counsel commence summing up this morning, and the case will probably be committed to the jury before the adjournment of the Court.

The tolls collected on the New York canals this season, up to the 22d inst., show a falling off of \$104,000 as compared with last year.

Including 1,000 bales not previously reported, the zales of cotton yesterday reached about 5,000 bales, clesing firm at ic. advance, previously noticed, since the receipt of the news. Common to good brands of flour were more plenty and prices fell off about 124c. per barrel; Southern continued scarce, however, and prices were maintained. Corn was in larger supply, and especially Western mixed; prices of all kinds fell off about 2c. per bushel. Wheat was scarce and nominal. A small lot of rye sold at \$1 60 a \$1 65. Pork was rather easier, while other provisions were firm. Freights were dull; shippers were waiting the receipt of the America's letters.

We publish in another column a review of the letter of Mr. Perry, our Charge d'Affaires at Madrid, which appeared in the HERALD of Wednesday. It is from the pen of a personal friend of Mr. Spale.

The Board of Councilmen met at five o'clock last evening, and immediately proceeded to the third reading of a large number of reports. Very few of them possessed sny public interest. A donation of \$5,000 to the Damilt Dispensary was much opposed in committee, but finally passed. The Board sai until after ten o'clock at night, when it adjourced to the first Monday in Jone, to meet daily during the months of June, July and August, except on Saturdays and Sundays.

Samuel C. Gage has been nominated a candidate for Governor of Maine by the Know Nothings of that State.

A meeting was held at Manayunk, Pa., on Thursday, in favor of an open American organiza-

The Virginia Election-The Storming of Sc-

The American party have at length very forcibly demonstrated their power in the South. They have just stormed the citadel—the Sebastopol, we may say-of the Southern democracy. the hitherto impregnable Old Dominion; and if it is not taken, it has been so thoroughly shaken that it will only need another trial to bring it to an unconditional surrender.

Our returns, as far as received, indicate a series of almost uninterrupted losses to the democratic party, and corresponding gains to the opposition alliance. The back of the Richmond Junto is broken, at all events; and, indeed, if the spoils democracy be not thoroughly varquished, the first appearances of the field are very deceptive. Making all reasonable allowances for exaggerations and over estimates of the opposition vote, and taking the basis even of Mr. Pierce's fifteen thousand as the democratic majority to be overcome, there is yet "scope and verge enough" in the general average of the reported majorities, for the election of Flournoy by a handsome majority.

Whatever may be the actual figures, the result is a substantial triumph to the Know Nothings. It will give a new and powerful impulse to this American movement, and the mighty political revolution involved in it. The fact is established that this new political movement possesses in the South as much active vitality as in the North, if not more; and that the organization of a great, overwhelming national and homogeneous American party is perfectly possible. These facts having been demonstrated in the democratic stronghold of Virginia, the question recurs, how is this powerful organization, as illustrated in our town and State elections North and South, to be fused into a consistent and harmonious national working party? Can it be done by ignoring the great issues of the day? or by fusing with free soilers in the North, and Southern ultras upon that mysterious platform of the third degree? or by a war of unconditional prescription against foreigners by birth and Catholics in religion? We think not. We apprehend that the work of organizing the Know Nothings as a national party for anational contest remains yet to be done.

As a national party, this American organization will require a thorough overhauling and a remodelling in many particulars. It will be required to take a strong conservative position between the ultras and extremists of all sorts, North and South, and especially upon the slavery question. To do this, it will not be necessary to square the individual opinions of men to any arbitrary exactions. It will suffice to occupy the constitutional platform of State rights, non-intervention in the domestic affairs of the States, and an adhesion to the doctrine of popular sovereignty in the Territories. When any issue, however, of a sectional character shall come up before Congress, such as the admission of a new State into the Union. it will become the policy of this new American party, if it desires to live, to consider the restoration of the ancient harmony of the Union as superior to all other questions. In this light, if it should appear, as it must appear. that it will be hazardons to admit another free State into the Union, without the equivalen of a counterbalancing State to the South at the same time, it will become the manifest duty of the Know Nothings to go for the concession so as to retain to the South a saving balance o power in the Senate as a bulwark against Northern fanaticism.

With regard to foreigners there must also be some pruning of the present Know Nothing platform, before it can be made to dove-tail with the express stipulations of the federal constitution. The idea of excluding all foreign born citizens from office is open to the suspicion of an unscrupulous appetite for the publie plunder. Grant that "Americans should rule America," we believe that a foreigner born, in fulfilling the requirements of our naturaliconstitution all public offices are open to the naturalized citizen, except the Presidency and Vice Presidency; and with these two exceptions he has filled them all, from the appointment of Alexander Hamilton as Secretary of the Treasury by General Washington, down to the present day. If the existing naturalization laws admit too largely to the privileges of the elective franchise the ignerant, purchaseable and unacclimated masses thrown upon our shores from redundant Europe, let these laws be modified accordingly. But the shibboleth that all adopted citizens shall be excluded from public office, is simply untenable, because it sets the constitution at defiance.

So, too, with regard to the Roman Catholics. The constitution expressly establishes that immeasurable blessing, absolute religious liberty. It is the peculiar glory and strength of our popular institutions. Adopt this extreme proscription suggested by the Know Nothing lodges, and religious liberty is superseded by an intense religious despotism, and our beautiful republican system is at an end. If Archbishop Hughes, or the Pope's Nuncio, or three thousand New England Protestant clergymen. or Brigham Young and his saintly polygamists, or any other religious leaders or society undertake to interfere on the ground of religious duty, and as a religious balance of power in the politics of the country, let them be put down. On the other hand, as the constitution makes no provision for the exclusion of any man from the public service on account of his religious belief, this proposed intolerant proscription of the Catholics is clearly a seditions heresy, and nothing better.

It would be well for the National American Council which meets in Philadelphia on the fifth of June, to consider these things, and to prepare also the groundwork for some practical and positive reforms in the administration of the government. Under the two old parties, for the last twenty-five years, things have been going on from bad to worse, until the ordinary and extraordinary expenditures of the Treasury amount to between eighty and a hundred millions a year. On the score of economy, since the prudent administration of John Quincy Adams, that of Captain Tyler has left us, perhaps, the most favorable balance sheet-As for the administration of Mr. Fillmore, it was not a whit better than this of Pierce; and we should be serry to see a restoration, under any man, of the spoliations and peculations of the Galphins and Gardners. Let it be the policy of the American party to drop these old trading politicians and old fogies altogether; and upon a new platform, new principles and new measures, to add the important essential of new men-such men as will have no old party accounts to settle, one way or the other, in the distribution of the spoils, and they may

the public plunder in 1857. Otherwise, like Jorah's gourd vine, this new American party will wilt and wither into nothing as rapidly as it has grown to its present formidable propor-

The Virginia election shows that these Know Nothings are as much at home among the slaveholders of the Old Dominion as among the free soilers of New Hampshire. Whether Wise or Flournoy is elected, enough has been done in Virginia to show that the next President is in the hands of this new American party, and that if they lose him, it will not be from a lack of popular strength, but from a deficiency in moral courage, consistency and discretion.

The question of a great, overwhelming national Union party, or a parcel of sectional factions from the materials of our Know Nothing lodges, North and South, new rests with the National American Council of the fifth of June. They have the game of 1856 in their hands-if they lose it, their own folly will be chargeable with the result.

American Opinion on the War. The telegraph informs us that the London Times returns to the charge on the subject of American sympathies in the pending war. The telegraphic reporter briefly states that the organ of British opinion considers it "shocking and revolting" that the people of this country should not sympathize with England in her

struggle with Russia. Of course the only ground on which this strong sentiment can be predicated is the assertion of the Western press that the allies are fighting the battle of civilization against barbarism. A man or a nation that could sympathise with barbarism and against civilization would certainly exhibit a shocking and revolting spectacle: if the charge could be brought home to the people of this country, the London Times could say nothing too severe of them. But the whole groundwork and premises for such a conclusion are wanting.

It is not helping civilization to take up arms to defend the church and the institutions of Turkey. On the contrary, it is helping barbarism and retarding civilization. Turkey is a model of barbarism. Her church is barbarous; her institutions barbarous; her government barbarous; the domestic and social life of her people barbarous. Turkish barbarism has not even the merit of freshness or sap. It is a rotten barbarism, that has been decaying for centuries; whose heart and sap have long ago perished, leaving nothing but the loathsome slime and effluvia of rottenness. When therefore the Western Powers take up arms to defend this fabric of barbarism and to oppose a nation, which, though far in the resr of Great Britain, France or the United States, is yet Christian and more highly civilized than the Turks ever could be, it does not appear to us that it can be said of them that they are fighting the battle of civilization against barbarism, or that there is any thing revolting or shocking in foreigners withholding from them their sympathies. On the contrary, so far as such matters are involved in the contest, it rather seems that the allies are fighting the battles of Turkish barbarism against the civilization of the Greek Church, and that as such, it would be shocking and revolting to sympathize with them.

There is a mode, however, by which if the British care for it, they can not only obtain the sympathies of the American people, but mo nopolize them. That mode is by fighting the battle of civilization at home. If the British people who have sent their armies three thousand miles from their home to regulate the civilizationlot Torkey and the Crimea, had contracted their view, and looked into their own institutions, they would have found pleaty of matters there to be civilized, quite enough to give employment to every man of them. They would have found, for instance, a House of Lords, which has been in its day a most useful and worthy in stitution, and was perhaps, in the year 1300 or thereabouts the best article that could have been contrived for the purpose; but which has been nothing but a clog and an impediment to the growth of civilization for over a century at least. They would have found a church which was, at one time of her history, a very excellent church, and well adapted to the wants of the people and the progress of mankind; now. bewever, it is a mere incubous on the country and an injury to Christianity. Again, they would have found a Queen-who is personally a highly respectable woman, and has reigned more successfully and peaceably than any other monarch of her dynasty, but who is nevertheless in a public light a mere useless excrescence, and almost an object of contempt. They would have found other things as well, needing a civilizing hand badly, but these are the main

Now if the people of England chose to turn their attention to these matters, to abolish their aristocracy, confine their church to ecclesiastical matters, abolish their crown, and set up instead of the whole a thorough set of democratic institutions, and a popular government, they could look confidently to this - country for sympathy and support. There would then be some real analogy between the United States and Great Britain. We could then feel that the acts of the British government were the acts of the British people, and not of a few families; and it does not appear that any ground of difference would be likely to arise between us. If they went to war, we should feel satisfied that it was on good substantial grounds; whereas now, a large proportion of the educated people of this country believe-and with great show of truththat all the wars which break out in Europe are got up by despots, in fulfilment of a private understanding to keep down revolution by these means. If they claimed to be struggling in the cause of civilization, we should believe them: because they would have no interest in deceiving us as the aristocracy have.

There is in England the material for a republic only second to our own. There are the men, sterling, thorough, energetic; there is the industry, there is the education. Nothing is wanting but the first shoulder to be placed to the wheel. A very few weeks will decide whether that will fail the English at this crisis or not. It has failed them before; and signs of a repetition of the treachery are not wanting. It would better befit the London Times at this period to be true, to its colors and to prosecute the work ' , began, than to trouble itself about this co antry. We can regulate our cencerns with out its aid; but however we might wish it, we could not make up for its treachery to the cause of British liberty, if in the last how of danger it espoused the cause of order, enservatism and aristocracy. Let the Times and the men who concurred in its views of two

do something which will survive the divison of months ago stand firm, and carry their point. Let them undo the work of 1660, and of 1688; let them make an end once for all of nobles and lords and graces, and Queen, and all the other tag-rag and bobtail of monarchy. Then, when this is done, they may not only look to this country for sympathy; they may ask for men, and for money, and for muskets and for ships, plenty of them and no stint: if we live, they shall have them.

THE MASSACHUSETTS NULLIFICATION ACT .-We publish to-day the act lately passed over Governor Gardner's veto by the Legislature of Massachusetts, nullifying the Fagitive Slave law-one of the compromise measures of 1850. In this nullification bill we find:-

1. The writ of habeas corpus in behalf of fugitive slaves, and a trial by jury.

2. Heavy fines and the State prison for five years against any person who shall attempt to carry off, unlawfully, or come into the State for the purpose of so carrying off, an alleged fugitive slave, who is no fugitive according to Massachusetts law.

3. No State officer allowed to do anything in behalf of the return of a fugitive to his master. Judge Loring compelled expressly to resign his office of United States Commissioner or his office of Judge under the State.

4. State officers who may dare to assist in arresting, imprisoning, or detaining a fugitive slave, are subject to heavy fines and the State

5. Closes the jails and prisons of the State against the acts of Congress in relation to fugitive slaves. Read the bill.

This act is now in operation. It nullifies an act of Congress-it repudiates the obligations of the constitution-it is rank sedition. When the most solemn compacts are thus brazenly set at defiance, to what can we look but seces sion and disunion? A fearful crisis is upon us when such things as this Massachusetts nullidcation bill are passed by a two thirds vote.

BARNUMIZING THE PRESS .- A paragraph is going the rounds of the country newspapers to the effect that Baroum's recent escapade with the German lady (who, we trust, has since been safely delivered) was a scheme got up for advertising purposes by the man who wrote his own life to show how great a rogue a man could be. We have no doubt such was the case. A man who could blazon forth to the world in a book the proofs of conduct base and contemptible beyond conception, would see nothing amiss in hiring a woman to accuse him of rape in order to bring his name before the public. And the only reflection which such an affair will suggest to the thoughtful mind is that men like Barnum are a necessity in mixed and active communities; together with a hope that if ever the knavish trick should be repeated, the female accomplice will play her part so well that the rogue may receive the punishment due to a real offence.

There are people who give the public credit for no sense at ali. There is a small weekly paper published some where in this city whose owner has recently advertised that he has made a bargain with an obscure literary character for a novel, said novel to be paid for at \$100 a column. No man of common sense believes anything of the kind. No such sum has been premised or will be paid. The whole trick is transparent. And the only effect of the publication will be not to increase the value of the paper, but to establish an unenviable reputation for its proprietor and his literary friend. Depend upon it honesty is the best policy.

## THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Arrival of the America at Boston—Additional News from Europe. THE COURSE OF THE PRENCH PLESIPOTENFIARY AT VIENNA CONDEMNED BY THE EMPEROR—THE TRIAL OF PIANORI -- WRECK OF THE SHIP JOHN, ETC.

Boston, May 25-10 P. M. The America arrived at her dock about half-past nine ck this evening, from Halifax. It is said that grave differences of opinion have taken

place between the Emperor and his late Foreign Minister n regard to the manner in which the latter acquitted himself as Plenisotentiary at Vienna. It is said that the Emperor has expressed his strong disapproval of the disposition which his representative at the Vienna conterences manifested to accept the dishenerable and delusive terms of peace from Russia, and that he condemns De l'Huys' too great confidence in the good faith of

The Emperor has been everywhere greeted by the enthusiastic plaudits of his subjects since the attempted assassination. At Planorl's trial the presiding Judge refused to admit any lady spectators into Court, and the

assassination. At Planori's trial the presiding Judge refused to admit any lady spectators into Court, and the trial was conducted very quietly, it is supposed with a view to prevent any interest being taken in the prisoner, and to discourage similar future attempts being made to gain notoriety. The accused has given no reason for his act, except that his family had been ruined by the French invasion of Rome.

The ship John sailed from Plymouth, with 387 emigrants for Quebec, and encountered a heavy gale from the northeast, to the westward of Eddystone. The vastel got closer in to the land than the captain was aware of, and in making black Head heaflands he ran the ship on a dasgerous rest, called Maraeles. Her bettom was stove in and the sunk within 200 fest of the creat. The bulk of the passengers were swapt off by the fearful sess, and 190 were lost; 93 clung to the rigging. By the great exertions of the coast goard men, they were saved—among them several females and Captain Rawles and crew. The John was a very old vessel, having, been bulk in 1810. A coroner's jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against Capt. Rawles, who is in custody.

The latest London and Liverpool papers contain nothing of importance in addition to what has been transmitted by telegraph from Halifax. The Europeon Rimos of the 12th says:—

"The meeting in the city of London on Saturday last, is one of the most important events which has happened in this country for years. The speakers were all man of business, who hall left their desks and their counting houses in obedience to an imperative necessity. For hey felt that without a sweeping change in the management of public duties; without the introduction of a sound and healthy system into the executive government, the star of British empire would speedily set, to rise no more. In this demand for administrative reform, the nation, through its length and breadth, sympathiess, and it only requires the great interests of commerce and manufactures to buckle on their armor and support the

From Washington. APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT -PATENT CASES DECIDED.

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1855. The Union of this morning announces the following army appointments :- Brevet Major Sedgwick, Wajor of Cavalry, vice McCallough, declined; Brevet Major Geo.

Cayalry, vice McCullough, declined; Brevet Major Geo.
H. Phomas, Major of Cayalry, vice Bragg, declined; Brevet Major Robt S. Garnett, Major Ninth Infantry, vice Beaken, declined.
Judge Morsell to day confirmed the decision of Commissioner Meton, in favor of E. C. Salisbury, versus Stevens, President, and Van Rensselaer, Saperintendent, of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company. This decision secures to Salisbury a patent for excluding dust from railroad cars.

From Boston.
ARREST OF HOTEL LANDLORDS IN BOSTON FOR VIO-LATIONS OF THE NEW LIQUOR LAW-MURDER

BOSTON, May 25, 1855.

In the Police Court to-day, Moses Williams, Paran Stevens, Lewis Rice, Harvey D. Parker, Samuel Q. Gochran, and John Corthell, prominent landlords—all liquor dealers—were arraigned under the new law. The government witnesses not being present, the several cases were postponed till Tuesday next.

The jury in the case of John L. Chapman, tried before the Supreme Court, at Cambridge, for the murder of Benjam'n Cozzens, has returned a verdict of gudty. Chapman appears to be in the last stage of consumption

Samuel Hilliard has been put on trial for the murde of James L. Warren, at the Long Pon Hotel, in Natick in March, 1895.

THE VIRGINIA BLECTION.

HENRY A. WISE CHOSEN GOVERNOR.

Intense Excitement at Washington

REJOICINGS OF THE DEMOCRACY.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AND ENTHUSIASM IN WASHING TON-WISE'S ELECTION CONSIDERED CERTAIN-CONGRATULATION MEETINGS-BETS GIVEN UP-THE KNOW NOTHINGS PLOORED, ETC. WASHINGTON, May 25-11 P. M.

Our city is alive with excitement and crowded with Nothings; but as there are many contradictory reports I give you the following majorities taken from despatche to Mr. Wise himself, which may be regarded as reliable MAJORITIES FOR WISE.

0 :00
Rockingham
Shenandoah
Page 966
Dinwiddie 225
Clark
Frederick
Processes and the second secon
Warren 250
Prince William 46
Louisa 200
Orange
Culpepper 85
Fauquier 91
The state of the s
Chesterfield 5dc
Prince Edward 7
Prince George 250
177
Greensville 170
MAJORITIES FOR PLOURNOY.
Louden
1.90
Augusta

A despatch from Richmond to night says:-"Montgomery, Pulaski, Giles, Wythe and adjoining countie give astonishing majorities for Wise. Caskie, Powel Vilson, Goode, Faulkner and Smith elected to Congress. The gamblers of Washington, who, with a single ex-

ception, had staked large sums on Flournoy's elec give up their bets. Mr. Wise is now surrounded, at the residence of his son in law, on Ninth street, by an immense crowd of enthus lastic friends.

Returns of the Election.
ALEXANDRIA, May 25, 1855.

Flournoy's majority here is 484.

Flournoy, Know Nothing, for Governor, has about 950 majority over Wise in this city, and 300 in Henrico. He is generally thought here to be elected by a hand LYNCHBURG, May 25, 1855.

Flournoy's majority here is 479, and in Claiborne, 432. The estimated gain in the county is about 300 for the Americans. Campbell county gives Flournoy 600 majority-a gain

of 278 over Johnson's vote. FREDERICKSBURG, May 25, 1855.

Flournoy's majority here is 100. Smith, for Congress, has about 300 majority. NORPOLK, May 25, 1855.

This city gives Flournoy 360 majority—a gain of 260 Petersburg gives Wize 33 majority-a loss of nearly 

The whole democratic ticket is elected in Clark and Frederick counties.

HARPER'S FERRY, May 25, 1855. The returns thus far reseived indicate the election of the whole American ticket in Jefferson county, by a

small majority. MARTINSBURG, May 24-10 P. M. Floursoy (American) for Governor, has 12 majority over Wise, (democrat.) Faulkner, for Lieut. Governor,

date.

has 7 majority over McComas, the democratic caudi-MARTINSBURG, May 25, 1855. Wise's majority in Berkeley county is only 5, while it gave Johnson 283.

is 25; it gave him before 186. WHEMLING, May 25, 1855. Flourney has a majority in Ohio county of over 600, and in Marshall county of about 400. The Americans

Faulkner's majority for Congress in Berkeley county

no doubt carry Western Virginia. In Norfolk city Flournoy's majority is 420, and in the

county 206.

Nansemond county—Flourney's majority, 150. Pendleton county-Flournoy's majority, 500. Shenandoah county-Wise 2,054 majority. Frederick county - Majority for Wise, 130. Warren county-Wise's majority, 234. Clarke county-Majority for Wise, 34. Prince William county—Wise's majority, 417. Rappahannock county—Majority for Wise, 8. Louisa county-Wise's majority, 8. Madison county-Majority for Wise, 565. Hanover county-200 majority for Wise. Orange county-Wise's majority, 38.

Angusta county—1,200 majority for Flournoy.
Albermarie county—150 majority for Flourno Culpepper county-85 majority for Flournoy Fauquier county—93 majority for Flournoy.

The Richmond Enquirer says Caskie is elected by 200

majority, and gives partial returns highly favorable to Paulus Powell, fre Congress.

Richmond city ...

Henrico county.

Lynchburg city.
Claiborne.
Campbell county.
Fredericksburg city

Harper's Ferry....

P. Edward county

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GOVERN		PRESI	DENT.	111
Flourney. Wise. Scott. Pier				th
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P. George county... Greeneville county... Loudon county.... ..1308 Total......8,764 8,519 3.004 CONGRESSMEN. New or Thirty-fourth Congress, Old or Thirty-third Congress.

15 .

1025

Thomas H. Bayly, dem.
J. M. Milsson, dem.
John S. Caskie, dem.
John S. Caskie, dem.
Thomas S. Bocock, dem.
Paulus Powell, dem.
Chas. J. Faulkner, dem.
Chas. J. Faulkner, dem.
John Letcher, dem.
Z. Kidwell, dem.
Charles S. Lewis, dem.
Latayette McMullen, dem. 2—J. M. Millson, dem. 3—John S. Caskie, dem. 4—Wm. O. Goode, dem. 6—Paulus Powell, dem. 7—Wm. Smith, K. N. 8—Chas. J. Faulkner. 10— 11—Z. Kidwell, dem. 12— — 13— —

THE VERY LATEST. WASHINGTON, May 25-Midnight.
The returns now coming in decrease Wise's majority considerably below 10,000.

RICHMOND, May 26-1 A. M. In the following counties Wise has received the follow ing majorities:ing majorities:

Ronnoke county... 292 Pulaski county...

Franklin county... 200 Botetourt county...

Haifax county... 575 Appomattox county.

Charlotte county... 30 Luneaburg county.

Mecklenburg county... 403 Powhatan county...

Charles J. Faulkner, dem., for Congress, from the Eighth district, is reported defeated. T. Kidwall, dem.,

for Congress, from the Eseventh district, is elected by a small majority.

Returns from thirty three counties show a gain for

Flourney, as compared with Scott's vote, of 5,300.

American Nomination for Governor of Maine

The Know Nothing State Council of Meline, in Section 1855.

The Know Nothing State Council of Meins, in section in this city, yeaterday nominated Samuel C. Gage, of Augusta, as their candidate for Governor. One thousand delegates were present.

Arrival of the Asia at Halifax.

HALIFAX, May 25, 1855.

The royal meil steamship Asia, from Boston, on route for Liverpool, arrived at this port at 9 o'clock this evening, and, after coasing, sailed again at 11 o'clock, with fine weather.

The Railroad Bridge over Grand River.

Paistsville, Ohio, May 25, 1855.

The railroad bridge over Grand river, at Painesville, on the Lake Store Isaliroad, will be finished to day, and trains will commence running over it on Monday.

Attempted Escape of a Murderer.

Curvillano, May 25, 1885.

Parks, the murderer, seatenced to be hung on the list of June, made an unsuccessful attempt to escape last night. His effort sailed by his key creaking in the lock. He was assisted by a Dutch burglar. Hoth were armed with revolvers, and saws, files, &n., were found in their cells. Parks declared that it was his intention to shoot the turnkey if it had been necessary to secure his escape.

More of the Tornado.

Witnesses who have just returned from the scene of the whirlwind, report more loss and destruction of property. Many bouses were torn to pieces, and the sufferings of families are udescribable. The force of the tornado was beyond all belief.

The engine and tender of the Portchester train were run off the track this even in through the carelessness of the night switchman, who neglected to turn the switch. No one injured.

Death of a Presbyterian D. D.

Nashvilla, May 25, 1855.

Rev. Dr. Lin'sley, delegate to the Presbyterian General Assembly, from New Alouny, diei suddenly this afterneon, from apoplexy.

Heavy stains in Texas.

BAITHORE, May 25, 1855.

Galveston cates to the 17th announce the end of the drought. Heavy rains have fallen all over the State.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

Money plenty. Stocks steady. Reading, 44; Morris
Canal, 13%; Long Island Railroad, 16; Permaylvania
Railroad, 43%; Pennsylvania State Fives, 80%.

Naw Orleans, May 23, 1855.

Our cotton market is quiet at previous rates. Sales to-day 2,000 bales. Flour is a trifle lower, being now quoted at \$9 37½ a \$9 62%.

Naw Orleans, May 24, 1865.

The America's news was received at 6 P. M. Cotton quiet and unchanged. Sales 2,000 bales. Fries unsettled. Flour is lower; sales at \$9 75. Prime barrel lard rold at 10½c. Freights—Cotton, to Liverpool, one farthing. Sterling, 10¾ a 10½. Molasses, 28c.

BUFFALO, May 25.—12 M.

tied. Flour is lower; sales at \$9.75. Prime barrel lard sold at 10½c. Freights—Cotton, to Liverpool, one farthing. Sterling, 15% a 10%. Molasses, 28c.

BUPFALO, May 25—12 M.

Flour is in limited request, and the market unchanged. Sales of \$90 bbis. at \$9.37½ a \$9.50 for good Wisconsin, and \$10.12¾ for lows and choice Ohio. Wheat—For wheat the cemand is only fair, and prices atendy. Sales of 4,000 bushels at \$1.90 for spring Milwaukie, and \$2.15 for red Wisconsin. Corn—Corn is in moderate request at rather dall prices. Sales of 25,000 bushels at \$60. Cats—The receipts of oats are good, but they are mostly directed through. The démand for them is light, with no sales. Canal freights are better. Corn is 10c.

BUFFALO, May 25—6 P. M.

Flour.—The market for flour favors buyers to-day. The receipts have been light and the demand fair. Choice samples are scarces. Sales 1,200 bbis., at \$9.37½ a \$9.50 for good Wisconsin; \$9.62½ a \$10.12 for choice to extra; \$10 a \$10.12½ for choice Ohio, and \$10 a \$10.50 for fancy and extra lows and Michigan. Wheat — Wheat is in good request, and the market steady. The receipts are very light. Sales 16,000 bushels Upper Lake, spring, at \$1.90, and 1,000 bushels red Wisconsin, at \$2.15. Corn.—Corn opened with a good demand, but the market closed dull and heavy. Sales 35,000 bushels, at 95c. Oats.—The receipts of oats are good, but we have no sales to report. Whiskey.—Whiskey is in fair request. Sales 80 bbls. at 39c. Canal freights are active and better. The rates for corn to albany are 10c., and for wheat, 14c. The rewipts for the 24 hours ending at noon to day, were \$6.58 bbls. flour, 28,071 bushels of wheat, 44,094 bushels corn, and 30.149 bushels outs.

Flour—The common and medium brands are scarce, with an upward tendency un prices. Sales 1,000 bbls. Wheat—Sales 7,200 bushels, flour, 530 bbls. Owned, 24,604 bushels corn, 1,359 bushels of wheat, 44,094 bushels corn, and 30.149 bushels outs.

Flour-The common and at \$4.84 \$1.71 kushels of wheat, 12c. Corn—Sales 22,000 bushels western

Brutal Attack on a Roman Catholic Priest.

An attack was made by four ruffians on F. Nachon, a Roman Catholic priest, of Mobile, on Sunday, the 18th instant, while the Rev. father was on the road from Mobile to Dog River factory. The following is his own statement of the alfair:

For some mouths past the duties of my sacred office have taken me on the moreing of every Sabbath to the Pog River Mactory, some seven or eight miles from Spring Hill College, my place of residence.

On last Sunday, when on the high road, near the factory, alons in a buggy, four men suddenly appeared before me, one seized my horse's bridle, when they asked me, "are you the Catholic priest who attends the factory?" I answered in the affirmative, whereupon they crewed me imperatively out of the buggy. On my refusing to comply, one of them seized me, trying to drag me out; while another from the other side of the buggy, was inflicting heavy blows on my head and shoulders

me out; while another from the other side of the buggy, was inflicting heavy blows on my head and shoulders with a cur'ge!

I was then put out of the buggy partly by force; meanwhile, I was asking him why I was attacked, for I had injured no one. When I was down they continued to atrie me. I heard one of them cry out "Kill him! lill him!" Another holling a dagger to my breast, said to me, "On your life you shall not come any more to the factory; if you do not min! this first admonition, you shall feel this weapon." Inersupen, they left me bleeding from the wounds and scereely conscious.

I was able, however, to get into my carriage and reach the factory. The ruffiars who perpetrated this most unprovoked cutrage, assigned no cause; nor can I, it is hardly necessary, for me to say to those who know me, magine a motive for this attack by four armed men on a defenceless individual, journeying a public road, in the discharge of his sacred calling.

F. NACHON.

EXPEDITING THE MAIL. The presidents, super-EXPEDITING THE MAIL.—The presidents, super-netendents, and engineers of the several lines of rail-ways between Washington and New Orleans, will reas-temble in the former city this week. The committee ap-tended at the first meeting to collect the necessary nformation, and prepare the best practicable mult behedule between Washington and New Orleans, have greed upon a plan, which will, no doubt, be approved by the convention. It proposes a gain of twelve hours between New York and New Orleans.

Court Calendar-This Day.

Overhaul your City Directory, and when und make a note on it, that the well known ROOF, No. is Broadway, makes the best photographs in the world; for roof of which see his pictures and compare them.

Williamson Photographic Institute, Brook-n, 219 Fulton street. Old daguerrectypes copied to mo-srn styles, miniature, cabinet and life sizes. Irish artists, German artists, English artists. ankee artists, Canadian French artists, and artists of ost every nation compose the "Picture Company" 288 condway, making portraits for the populace on the

Knox's Hats are pronounced unique by all those who are the most qualified to judge in affairs of taste and elegance. There is no face, however comely, to which they cannot lend a grane, and none, however ordinary, which they cannot improve. The public seems to think as we do; for passing the two establishments, at Nes. 533 Broadway and 128 Fulton street, we always find our friend and his satisfacts are rounded by a throng of purchasers.

Mapoleon's Visit to the Crimea being Deferred for a short period, all gentlemen are reminded that the beautiful covering for the head, in the form of every smiety of hat, is to be obtained at either of RAFFERTY & LEASK'S stores, 67, Chatham, and corner of Chatham and Pearl streets.

Undress Summer Hats at Gentn's, ... The manner of new styles and fabrics with which Genin opens the summer osseen of 1855 is unprecedented. Among the prominent warm weather chapeaux are more than twenty varies of felt hats, soft and hard, Then there are Pannass of all shapes, qualities and sizes; Lephorns at all prices; Swiss Straws, light and beautiui; East India and Canno Straws, sool and becoming; and Paris Straws that vontilate the head ard grace it at the same time. There is no taste, however fast ideux, that may not be suited from the large and varied assortiment of summer hats at GENIN'S, 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's church.

White, the lintter, has removed from his ild stand, 212 Broadway, to 321 Broadway, specific the Broadway theatre, where he can be tound with his usual mpply of every article in his line.

WHITE, 321 Broadway.

David's Summer Style of Gentleman's Drab beaver and felt hate are now ready; give him a call at his sales room, 30! Broad say second door from Duano street, and inspect them. Also, soft hate of every variety.

Mealto's Drub Beaver Hats are all the Rage this summer. For lightness and beauty of finish he has no rival. He has also a large assortment of French beaver lelt hats, of the choleest sylts.

MEALIO, corner of Broadway and Canal street.

Gentin's Leading Dress Style for the Sum-mer is the most chaste, distingto and elegant specimen of a bat ever produced in this country. It has the merit of per-rect originality, being a happy made alone of the richest drab haver with the first white full point of delicacy, beauty, lightness, shape and aristograde appearance, it stands apart from all competition. There wothing like it (BMIN, 316 Broadway, epposite St. Paul's Church.

The New Hat Company, 146 and 148 Nassau street.—Single hate at wholesale price; fines drab beavers, St, finest melesian, St; soft hats and cape, of all k and styles qualty low.